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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana. Price five cents.

not too good for the first nation on the WHEN the chronic croaker looks about bin he must be disgusted with his voca-

THE best dollar that can be made is

tion and feel like going out on a strike THE Journal's advertising columns today show that the season's business is opening a month in advance of ordinary

THE Republican campaign in Ohio was formally opened by Mr. McKinley vesterday in a speech of great power and before an immense audience at

Niles, his birthplace. THERE is neither sense nor justice it compelling the home-owners on Stevens street to pay for asphalt pavement in order to make a smooth carriage-way for wealthy residents beyond. In fact, it is an outrage.

YESTERDAY a bushel of wheat in Indianapolis was worth the best dollar in the world, and would never purchase so much for the grower, but the intrinsic value of the bullion in a silver dollar was a shade less than a week ago, showing that silver has no string tied to wheat.

Ir is stated in advance that the national wealth of the United States in 1890 will foot up \$71,000,000,000, while that of Great Britain is \$40,000,000,000. In 1880 the gross wealth of the United States was \$45,000,000,000. Yet there are those who insist that the most of us are growing poorer as the years pass.

THAT scheme which a Chicago man has presented to the farmers of Kansas, the point of which is that a number of them bunch their property and issue notes against it to be used as money, will, if put to practical test, be confronted by the federal law taxing the issues of State banks 10 per cent. per

It is hoped that our immigration commission, now in Europe, will thoroughly and candidly investigate the reports of the barbarous expulsion of native Jews from Russia. There are many people who are not persuaded that Russia is as black as she is painted. At any rate, let us have the truth from our unbiased commission.

THE Boston Herald, a mugwump, has discovered that "nearly all the vacant homesteads in each New England State have either been taken up by poor people, who could obtain them at a small price, or by city residents who intend to use them as summer homes." And yet the wail in relation to deserted farms in New England will continue to go up from free-trade throats.

THE natural gas companies in Pittsburg, Pa., have announced another ad vance of price, which, if paid in advance, is double the price charged a fear ago. There does not appear to be any decline in the supply, but people have come to appreciate it as a luxury, and one company having a virtual monopoly of the supply makes the prices to suit the stockholders rather than the consumers. The new price is 25 cents per thousand embic feet, less a discount of 5 cents for

THE instant collapse of two large buildings filled with people and at the busiest hour of the day is the shocking catastrophe which occurred in New York yesterday. All the conditions contributed to the greatest loss of life, and it seems to have reached an appalling figure. The ruined structures could hardly have been properly built to have been so completely demolished as they were, but the explosion which caused it was one of those accidents which are always liable to occur in large cities,

Norms the applause which the speeches at Bennington, Vt., last week, called forth, the Brooklyn Eagle observes that it was nearly all reserved for the men who had participated in the late civil war. Other men were as eloquent, but the crowd hung upon the lips of the veterans and accorded them their applause. The remarks of President Harrison, General Alger and other soldiers received more hearty applause than the eloquent and classic oration of | up and down, and often are able to ex-Minister Phelps. The Eagle goes on | bring about such a storm of excitement to say that "the politicians, and the law- as was witnessed last Monday. But at will, and at a cost which will make yers, and the preachers may have the | while no great failures are recorded, and | the manufacture of moisture remunemonopoly of the occasions and of the here and there an operator made a large ability for speech, but the soldiers out- amount, a large number must have lost reclamation of deserts, this discovery class them in popularity, even on the small amounts, since no wealth is created

that, while a certain class constantly man and the miller who ignore or belittle the deeds of the Union soldiers, the great mass of people, who know very little of the struggle except as a matter of history, show the great gratitude they feel to the men who preserved the Republic by according them all praise when they appear in public as speakers.

LABOR AND ITS EMPLOYERS. In his speech at Troy, N. Y., last Monday, President Harrison enunciated the unquestionable proposition that our institutions are safe only while we have intelligent and contented working classes. Viewed from this stand-point, there is certainly no reason, at the present time, to doubt the stability and permanence of the distinctive institutions that make this, above all others, a country where workingmen may prosper. Nevertheless, though the intelligence of American workmen is proverbial and their advantages over foreign artisans are acknowledged on all sides, some developments in the labor field during the past few years led to fear in certain quarters that as unrest and unreasoning dissatisfaction with existing conditions was gaining such ground that serious injury would result not only to the cause of labor itself, but to the social and political interests involved in it. The demands for justice and fair treatment, the efforts to right real or fancied wrongs, were not in themselves to be objected to, being merely the healthy manifestations of the spirit of independence and self-respect common to Americans of high and low degree. It was the tendency to secure these supposed rights at all risks, without listening to reason, and with a disregard of the rights and interests of others that sometimes extended to the exercise of property. So marked did this tendency become that strikes were the order of the day, men were "called out' for trivial causes, and after hasty and ill-considered official action, or ganizations with no grievances of their own were compelled to take ur those of others and make common cause with them until it seemed that the entire industrial fabric was threatened with destruction. Only to those who were best acquainted with workingmen and their general intelligence did this agitation seem what it really was-s temporary supremacy of turbulent elements that would presently, when the prevailing common sense asserted itself. be judiciously suppressed. That this was the correct view the proceedings of the past year have made manifest. During that time the differences between employers and employed have been settled without resort to violence or lawlessness, without involving large numbers of workmen in the disagreements of a few, and almost without exception to the satisfaction of all concerned. This change of methods and of feeling is due to more than one cause. The general improvement of business, and

nate organizations, is animated by

ployes in railroad difficulties, that the

short-hour advocates have been per-

suaded not to make the question an

issue, but to leave it to time to regulate.

that a thousand disputes, in short, have

men most concerned are quick to recog-

Northwestern railroad, when, instead of

supporting the strikers, right or wrong.

as would formerly have been done, the

volunteered to take their places.

Under this management, which looks to

the present and ultimate advantage of

all concerned, and is not open to the

suspicion of individual selfishness or po-

litical motive, a better feeling exists be-

tween employers and their men, and

both are more likely to realize that an

injury to one is an injury to all, and to

refrain from rash action. The existing

strike on the Lake Erie & Western rail-

way has some threatening features at

present, but wise counsel will undoubt-

edly prevail and a satisfactory outcome

be reached in this as in other cases,

Everything considered, labor interests

American workingman in a position of

UNKNOWN VICTIMS OF SPECULATION.

The reports of the papers in the cen-

ters of speculation do not show that

many of the large dealers in margins

reported, but here and there is a state-

usually the case. The men who are

inside and have power can move prices

which he has reason to be proud.

on other divisions decided

to be in the wrong, and

and fair play. The new application of the phrase 'America for Americans" is very different from the old one. It might be otherwise rendered "America against the world," or "Our country first, last, and all the time." It contemplates placing this country in advance of all others and distributing its benefits among all classes of citizens, whether native or foreignborn. It proposes to make this country practically independent of all others and compel them to recognize its superior resources in materials, in men, in consequent increase in wages, and muscle and in mind. It aims at making certainty of employment, have, of all other countries pay tribute to this, course, had their share in proand thus contribute to the prosperducing contentment with the situaity of its people without distinction; something is due to the fact that tion of class or nativity. Recognizemployers of large numbers of men have ing the fact that the American gradually weeded out the chronic "kickpeople are the best buyers in the world ers" and professional agitators, but and the American market the best marmore is owing to the wise manket in the world, it proposes to keep the of affairs by the labor American market for the American peoleaders. It is evident that Presiden ple. Believing that the wealth, pros-Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, in perity and happiness of a people can be common with the heads of the subordibetter promoted by paying out wages for the production of home manufactures sturdy common sense that refuses to be than by sending them abroad for the swayed by the pleas of agitators and support of foreign ones, it aims at the demagogues, and looks only to the highprotection of home industries and the est interest of all concerned. Under his consumption of home products. Bejudicious rule, all parties to disputes lieving that low wages means low living. are given careful hearing, adjustlow morals and a low standard of life ments of difficulties are made peacefully. generally, it proposes to prevent the compromises are effected and questions lowering of American wages to the level arbitrated with a result of which of foreign wages by placing a protective no one can complain. It is under the duty on the products of the latter, and workings of this policy that threatened thus preventing a ruinous competition. uprisings and disturbances in the coal-The new version of "America for Amer fields East and West have been quietly icans" has taken a powerful hold on the settled, that mutual concessions have public mind, and has come to stay. been secured from corporations and em-

to market and make it into flour.

If A makes \$10,000, B and C, and

names of these small losers and the

tumultuous day in the "pit." When,

however, one reads, day after day, in

days are rare that newspapers do

not record unexpected business failures

and attribute them to outside specula-

tions, which usually mean the buying or

selling of stocks or produce on margins.

In their haste to get rich they rush to

rnin. How many millions are lost an-

nually by men of moderate means in

"trying a flyer" no one can estimate, but

the long list of men who have become

millionaires in this country in recent

years is made up largely of those who

are successful in the speculative ex-

changes. Their millions are made up of

the hundreds and thousands which eager

and inexperienced men invest in mar-

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

This sentiment is growing in the

United States. There was a time when

it had a parrow application and was de-

servedly unpopular. That was many

years ago, when it was one of the catch

phrases of the Know-nothing Society

Then it was used only to excite the

prejudices of pative-born citizens against

those of foreign birth and to enforce the

idea that foreigners should be excluded

from the rights of citizenship and even

from coming to our shores. That idea

never gained a general lodgment in the

public mind and soon died out. The

strongest foothold and greatest strength

in the strong Democratic communities,

but even there it did not hold out long

against the American sense of justice

Know-nothing movement acquired its

gins to try their luck, and lose.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF RAIN MANUFACTURE The reports of the Dyrenforth experiments at Morris's ranch, in Texas, are calculated to attract attention. These reports inform the country that a secbeen adjusted harmoniously. That the tion which was parched with the torrid heat of a prolonged drought has been nize and respond to the disposition to visited by several showers and two administer justice was shown in the drenching rains during the ten days strike on a division of the Chicago & that the Dyrenforth explosions were made in the air, and that the whole region roundabout has since taken on the freshness of June. According to these reports every explosion has been immediately followed by a shower, while prolonged or extensive bombardment of the upper atmosphere has been followed by prolonged storms.

Such are the reports; nevertheless, the general public will have little more faith in the Dyrenforth method of producing rain than people have been wont to place in the rain-provoking qualities of a first-class circus, a specially fine but unprotected military encampment the old-fashioned camp-meeting, where the slight protection of tents seemed to have rare and certain rainattracting qualities. People will be incredulous regarding these reports of rain manufacture, in spite of the are in a most satisfactory state, and the astounding developments attending the discovery of the telegraph, the telephone and the phonograph. A great many experiments will be required to convince people that rain-fall can be produced at the will of one who has the means of bombarding the cloudless skies. Yet it were seriously affected by the flurry of | is a fact that heavy showers are always last Monday. No marked failures are | preceded and attended by explosions in the air, and that the sharpest lightning ment to the effect that this or that op- | and the most crashing peals of thunder erator, already a rich man, added tens | are at once followed by increased rain-

of thousands to his fortune. That is fall. But, assuming from the experiments which have been made that rain can be produced by the Dyrenforth method, and that abundant rains can be obtained rative in increased crops and in the would be more important, and will

bring it | inventions of the past. Not only can the | passage in five days, sixteen hours and | admission of women because women are American desert be made to blossom as the rose, but the vast areas of territory create values. Not so with those who now uninhabitable, because rainless, buy and sell imaginary wheat on marcan be made habitable. Such a disgins in the exchanges or on the curb, covery, if practical, would add to the and in bucket-shops. Whatever one habitable domain of the United States gains is at an equal expense to others. all the worthless sage-brush and alkali regions east of the Rocky mountains, score, perhaps a hundred, others lose in the aggregate a similar amount. The adding not less than one-third to the tillable lands of the Republic. If there amounts they lose will never be recorded is in this revelation as much as Gen. in the newspapers. If they should be, Dyrenforth claims for his experiments, there need not be a desert on the globe. the sensation such an announcement would create would surpass that of a The Desert of Sahara can be made a thing of the past, and people a hundred years hence may speer at General Walthe papers that this trusted clerk and lace's "Ben-Hur" because it deals with deserts. If the Dyrenforth discovery that book-keeper has been found to be contains such possibilities, may it not a defaulter, after having kept up the solve the problem which confronts deception a long time, it scarcely need be added, as it usually is, that he had crowded Europe by giving a new terribeen dealing in margins and had tried tory near at hand for its millions, with a new arena for broader and higher development? which he could not return. The

Still, there is another side to this rain manufacturing. To-day the American farmer is realizing high prices because of the drought which has destroyed the crops of Russia, Germany, and, indeed, nearly all Europe. Suppose that every nation should make provision against drought and shortcrops, would not overproduction follow and crops become nearly worthless? In 1889 the production of cereals was so general and the crop so prolific that prices scarcely paid for the harvesting and the marketing, and out of this prodigality in the new Western States came the cry of calamity, and its Peffers, Simpsons, Weavers and others filled the land with their simulated distress. The world could better stand a great deal of drought, the loss of a season's crops now and then, and endure the ills of the ages rather than welcome a discovery that might fill the land with calamity-shriekers and too

much bread and meat. But before much time is wasted in speculating on the possibilities and probabilities of the systematic manufacture of rain by the Dyrenforth process, let us wait until a series of experiments, under all conditions, have tested the value of the reports which come from Morris's ranch in far-off south-

THE NEW BUSSIAN RIFLE. It is officially learned at Washington that the Russian Czar has decided on the new rifle to be adopted by the Russian army, and that the arm will differ from the French rifle in caliber by the onehundredth part of an inch. This is a very small fraction, but in this case it is very significant. It means that whatever alliance may take place between France and Russia will be only superficial. No two nations in Europe use the same caliber of small arms. The difference may be almost infinitesimal, but it is enough to prevent the use of the same ammunition, thus rendering it impossible for a victorious army to use captured ammunition on its origipal users. When it became known that the Russian army be armed with new rifles French authorities at once trying to induce the Czar to adopt a rifle of the French caliber. It might differ in other respects, but it was urged that the caliber should be the same. This would have meant a real alliance, as it would provide the means of supplying France with material assistance in time of war. France might be overrun, French arsenals destroyed, but she could still draw on Russia for cartridges for French rifles. The decision of the Czar puts an end to these hopes and shows he is determined that the Russian tub shall stand on its own bottom. The new Russian rifle is to be manufactured in France, but it will have a distinctive Russian caliber. Any alliance that may be formed between France and Russia will always be weaker by reason of this action of the Czar. This seems like a small matter, but it is regarded with deep interest by all European govern-

THE private secretary of Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, and indirectly the Governor himself, is being very sharply criticised for a recent performance. A man was to be hanged in a distant county, but, two days before that set for the execution, Governor Tillman sent his private secretary with a reprieve. The secretary arrived at the place of execution, but gave no hint of the paper he held. The people assembled in great numbers to see the execution, as there had not been a hanging in the county for seventeen years. All the preparations were made for the execution. Even the secretary implored the prisoner to make a clean breast of it, but he protested his innocence. The prisoner was prepared for the execution. the death warrant had been read, the prisoner had been placed on the trap-door and the rope was about his neck, when the secretary, who was witnessing the performance, drew from his pocket the reprieve be had held two days, and presented it to the sheriff. who unbound his prisoner and took him back to his quarters. Just what the effect was upon the prisoner is not told, but it was a needless piece of cruelty. either on the part of the Governor or his secretary. Perhaps the Governor was moved to this action by a vulgar desire to impress the multitude assembled with his great power, but it seems that even the crowd was more disgusted than im-

pressed. THE reduction of the time made by steamships crossing the Atlantic has been very remarkable. In 1866 the Scotia was the "record-breaker." her passage in eight days, two hours and forty-eight minutes being regarded as a great achievement. Her time was not beaten until 1873, when the Baltic made the passage in seven days, twenty hours and nine minutes. It was not until 1882 that the passage was made in less than seven days. That year the Alaska broke the record with six days, eighteen hours and thirty-seven minutes. In 1889 the City of Paris made the trip in five days, nineteen hours and fifty-five minutes. A few weeks ago the Majestic did a little better-five days, eighteen hours and platform." There is truth in this, and by such transactions. The man who it is a pleasing fact, because it proves raises a crop of wheat, the middle-

thirty-one minutes. The longest run in one day was 517 miles, which is two miles better than any twenty-four hours' sailing. The cutting down of the sailing time since 1866 has been about 30 per cent. The question is, can the time be reduced very much less than the Teutonic's fig-

THE recent session of the Geograph ical Congress in Switzerland recommend ed the adoption of a metric system of weights, measures and measurement by all nations. The matter is a very important one. If a writer abroad does not take care to change his foreign weights or measures into those used here, the reader must either remain ignorant or consult a dictionary. For instance, the French use the kilogram, which is equivalent to 2.2 pounds. In London wheat quotations are in quarters: in New York the bushel is given, while in San Francisco the measure is the cental. Here are four systems. If an international metric system should be adopted there would be but one weight or measure used in the quotations of grains. Some difficulty might be found in familiarizing people in different countries with a new system, but if it were adopted by the merchants of all nations, it could easily be brought into general use.

JEFFERSONVILLE continues to be the Gretna Green of Indiana and the Mecca of Kentucky elopers. Just why the practice of eloping should be prevalent among the young people of Kentucky is probably not susceptible of explanation, but the fact is indisputable. One day last week there were five eloping couples in Jeffersonville waiting to be married. A new county clerk had just been elected, and as the night mail failed to bring his commission from Governor Hovey, there was no one authorized to issue licenses. In this dilemma the five couples all hastened to New Albany, where they obtained licenses and were married. We believe however, this is the first time the Jeffersonville authorities have ever been found lacking, and this incident is not likely to affect the popularity of that city as a haven for Kentucky elopers.

Concerning Comets. Encke's comet, which has been recently sighted, is no stranger to astronomical observers. It is an old-time resident of the solar system and regular visitor within the scope of earthly vision. Encke's comet has a record, its first recorded appearance baving been in 1786, when it was discovered from the Paris Observatory. Subse quently it was rediscovered in a new position by Miss Caroline Herschel, and was again caught up by astronomers in 1818 At this time the work of calculating its elements fell into the master hands of Johann Franz Encke, a German astronomer, who fixed its orbit by a new method and predicted within a few days the time of its reappearance in 1822. Since then it has been known as Encke's comet, and its regular returns have been predicted with certainty. No other comet has been so much or so carefully studied, and astronomers have found that it is never twice exactly alike in shape or appearance, being some times tailless, and then again sporting tail of greater or less length. It would seem from this that the fashion in comets changes. It has been discovered, also, that the orbit of Encke's comet is slowly but surely growing smaller, and its velocity increasing. This shows that it is approaching the sun, into which it will eventually fall. A recent writer gives the following as the accepted theory concerning the origin and motion of comets: Somewhere, away out in illimitable space, there

arose a loose aggregation of particles of come tary matter. What this matter is, and when and why, or how the aggregation was brought about, we need not stop to inquire. Assuming it to be formed, we shall, perhaps, not be far wrong if, with Professor Newton, we regard it as a sort of floating sandbank, composed of millone of minute, glowing particles, with wide interstices between them; or, perhaps, we shall be nearer the truth if, with Professor Lockyer, we conceive this aggregation to be a condensir shoal of meteors, each in rapid motion, and the entire mass comparable to a migrating swarm of bees, with however, the important another in their rapid flights, the blind meteors are continually colliding with one another, producing from their impact hear and light. This mass, a hundred thousand miles or more in diameter, floats aimless in space. Chance brings it within the effective attraction of the sun, and it begins slowly to mov thitherward. Once within this influence the comet-for that is what our "aggregation" ishas no means of escape. The nearer it approaches the sun, the stronger becomes the force which draws it on, and the more rapid its move ment. Its course is unmistakably toward the sun yet there is no danger of its falling into the sun. or when it started on its way it was already enlowed with motion, which no amount of attrac tion by the sun can deprive it of, and which will inevitably carry it on one side or the other of that body.

Under ordinary circumstances the path, or orbit, which it will pursue, will be that form of curve known to mathematicians as the parabola -a curve which, unlike the circle and the ellipse, does Lot return into itself. Following this curve our comet rapidly draws in towards the sun, moving faster and faster as it nears that uminary. It passes the sun with tremendous velocity, and by virtue of the momentum it has acquired it draws away from the sun on the other side, following a path similar to that by which it came. The sun has lost his prey, and pull as hard as he can, all he can accomplish now is to withdraw from the fleelug comet the motion he had previously given to it, leaving it free in the end to circle in the same way about

This theory accounts to some extent for the origin and movements of comets as such, but it does not account for the origin of cometary matter. Perhaps it is part of the refuse matter left over when the uni verse was created.

THE Northwestern Christian Advocate

administers a neat rebuke to the National

Conneil of Women, which has memorial-

ized the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, asking that they will favor the admission of women to the General Conference of that denomination. The Advocate politely intimates that in attempting to dictate Methodist policy the members of the council are exceeding the bounds of discretion, and then declares that it favors the admission of women to the conference, not because they are women, but for the sake of the church itself. That, it says, is "the very broadest and the best ground for the current debate. Women should not be admitted or rejected because they are women. We hold that it is best to admit shall widen the field of choice of church servants. Women should not enter our General Conference because Miss Willard is brilliant or excel lent, nor should they stay out because some women may be silly or unwise. There happens to be the same assortment among men, and in choosing delegates the church is apt to do right. If it appears that, as a rule, women do not make good legislators, they will go into the category along with men who also are legislative failures. It does not follow that because women become eligible they will chiefly compose the General Conference. The church will in time declare that women may legally go to gen-

women. We hope for that admission because they are members of the church, and should be made eligible for the church's

This argument applies not only to the church governing body, but to politics and other fields into which women demand entrance. When they undertake to convince the world that what they ask is the best for all concerned and is not merely a selfish plea their arguments will receive more consideration than now, perhaps.

In his recent elequent address at Bennington, Mr. Phelps turned aside from his main theme to comment on the first Constitution of Vermont, adopted one year after the Declaration of Independence. Among other passages he quoted the following:

As every freeman, to preserve his independ ence (if without a sufficient estate), ought to bave some profession, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for nor use in establishing offices of ofit, the usual effects of which are dep and servicity unbecoming freemen in the possessor or expectants, faction, contention, corrup-tion and disorder among the people. But if any man is called into public service to the prejudice of his private affairs, he has a right to a reasona compensation; and whenever an office through increase of fees or otherwise, becomes profitable as to occasion many to apply for the profits ought to be lessened by the Legis-

This shows a prophetic vision of the evils of the spoils system, and is the earliest foreshadowing of the necessity for a fee and salary law.

OLD Plutarch, whose "Lives" of ancient worthies is one of the greatest imaginative works on record, was also something of a philosopher. In his "Life of Caius Martius" he refers to the theory, even then current that great battles caused rain, and expresses a doubt as to "whether these rains are caused by the washing and purifying of the earth on such occasions by some deity, or whether the blood and corruption, by the moist and heavy vapors they emit, thicken the air, which is liable to be altered by the smallest cause." This shows that Plutarch was a very advanced thinker. It is curious to note that the theory that great battles cause rain was current long efore the invention of gunpowder, or any other means of producing concussion of the atmosphere.

A Los Angeles dispatch says that next month will see the development in that sec tion of a new industry in the shipment of winter vegetables. Great crops of winter vegetables are raised in southern California, but heretofore the railroad rates have been so high as to prevent their shipment. This difficulty has now been obviated by lower rates, and the gardeners are preparing for a large business. There are three months in the year when, it is claimed, the southern California producer will have absolutely no competition in vegetables in the Eastern markets, and when even Florida produces no vegetables.

A RAILROAD passenger agent in San Franciaco was recently surprised by receiving a letter inclosing a sum of money and explaining that it was "conscience money" to pay for a ride stolen long ago from Mejave to San Francisco. The sender had once stolen a ride when "hard up," and being now in better circumstances was anxious to pay for it. If the climate of California develops that kind of honesty the railroads could afford to take a good many people there for nothing.

DURING the six months from Jan. 1 to July 1 this year 409,500 bushels of onions were imported into the United States. There is no reason why any should be imported. We have the soil and climate to raise as good onions as any in the world and all varieties. Moreover, they are a very profitable crop, and farmers in all sections of the country should give more attention to them.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR

What He Wanted, "I cannot see why I do not get along better am not one of these fellows who want the earth, either." "No; what you want is the sand."

Attempting the Impossible, Visitor-What is this fellow! A champion egg-Manager-Oh, no. That is our prize idiot. He

tried to smuggle ten pounds of Limburger cheese.

A Misapprehension. Watts-Why, hello! I did not expect to see rou down town. Braggs told me you had a se-Potts-Brages was only trying to be funny. He referred to my ice-chest.

Her Little Lamb. She took her son upon her ki.ee, And kissed his curls and said. "I am So glad my little boy loves me, For mother loves her little lamb." She took her son across her knee; Alack! She'd caught him in the jam! And eftsoons much convinced was he That mother loved her little lamm.

# BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

THE latest fad among women who entertain a good deal is the autograph tableapread, upon which each guest is invited t write his name with a blue pencil. IMRS. ISABELLA BIRD BISHOP, the wellknown author of books describing her travels in "unbeaten tracks," has received the honor of being the first woman to de-

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING, whose plans of travel seem to be constantly changing, is now likely to sail for New Zealand immediately, and it is among the latent possibilities of his trip that he will pay a flying visit to Mr. Stevenson at Samoa.

liver an address in the British House of

Commons.

THE Spanish Queen is a tall and stately woman of reserved and haughty manners. She has the light hair and gray eves of the Austrians, and is fine looking without being beautiful. Her kindness of heart has made her the idol of the populace of Spain, Some girls in a town in Maine have distinguished themselves by giving a negro minstrel show. They call themselves 'smoked pearls" and play to immense crowds. There are four "end men," and the entertainment included a great variety

of local gags and general funny nothings. A RECENT visitor to the house John Howard Payne lived in at East Hampton says: "The Home, Sweet Home house is low, with hip roof, is all of gray shingles, with a garden in which grow hollyhocks. There is an old well, and the house stands with the end towards the

HENRY DILLARD, a business man of Chattanooga, died suddenly of heart failure. According to the story told by his relatives, he had always been a hard drinker, and about ten days since swore off. He could not be induced to taper off, and when told that his life depended upon taking an alcoholic stimulant, he refused to yield, and died firm.

THAT accomplished English writer, James Payn, is against church bella. "It is shocking," says he, "to think what hideous sounds can be let loose on the universal air by simply pulling a bell-rope." there are many who find a solemu peal of happiness in the chiming of morning bells, even rung by random hands, there can be no doubt. And the music of the "Evening Bells" no less a hand than Moore's has made

mmortal. THE death of Matsada Sorakichi, the powerful Japanese wrestler, from consumption, furnishes a good text for those who

many athletes he has been forced to reject because of enlargement of the beart or other defect resulting from over-indulgence in hysical training, and the reply will sur-

HERE is a description of the Queen, as given by one of her maids of honer: "The Queen is a sensible, most decorous woman; a very grand lady on state occasions, simple enough in ordinary life. She is well read as the times go, and gives shrewd opinions about books. She is stingy, but ot unjust. She is not generally unkind to her dependents, but is invincible in ber noions of effquette. She is quite angry if her people suffer ill health in her service.'

THE daughter of Linzt and widow of Wagner is a fine, tall old lady, with the features of Liezt and traces of the beauty of her handsome father in her face. In the evening many of the literary and artistic elebrities of the day congregate at Madam Vagner's receptions at the Villa Whanfried. She and her daughter, Madam Siegfried, do the honors of entertainment very magnificently. Those who are so fortunate as to be invited there consider one of the venings just mentioned as typical of a little heaven below."

AT his new place in the Catakilla, Mr. George Gould expects to have a herd of about a hundred deer and elk. He has already established a small preserve on the shore of the lake. The preserve contains eight Colorado elk, and eight Virginia and four black-tailed deer. Mr. Gould has, ininding the lake, 550 acres. The lake is fifty feet deep. It is fed by springs, and the temperature of the water is 403. It is airly alive with tront. Mr. Gould has nooked numbers of them weighing a pound. Mr. Gould is a sportsman.

THE gentle, steady-going Spectator (London) thinks that, "owing to an exaggeration of nervous susceptibility, due to the hurry of modern life, to the increase of receptive intelligence (originating intelligence has not increased, but haif the men and women you meet really 'catch' all that is going on everywhere and possibly to some unperceived change in diet, like the one which as all dentists testify, has ruiped the teeth of the next generation, there is positively a new craving for excitement and impatience of the tedionaness of time."

In his youthful days, in Tioga, county New York, when he was running a drug store, ex-Senstor T. C. Platt was considered one of the best male singers in that for a speech in an assembly at Owego some remark of his caused an old-timer in the audience to ery out: "Let us sing the old songs again." Mr. Platt stopped for a moment, while a large number of the audience who appreciated the reminder of his early efforts as a chorister, indulged in laughter. and has since confessed that for a moment he was tempted to pitch a key and give them what had been requested.

THE corner of Henderson, Union and Hopkins counties, Kentucky, was from 1811 to 1860 marked by a famous oak tree, of which John Young Brown tells this story: At the beginning of the century Micajah and Wiley Harpe and their families moved in from North Carolina. Micajah was called Big Harpe, being nearly seven feet high. He and his brother seemed inspired by a thirst for human blood. They murdered a drover, then a mill boy, then three farmers and then a whole family. Big Harpe was lynched and decapitated and his head stuck up in the tree in question, the intersection of the three counties being called Harpe's Head to this day.

SENATOR INGALLS has decided, on socount of his wife's indisposition, not to go to Europe this fall. The trip which the Senator had planned was quite an extensive one, including a thorough tour through Holland, down the Rhine, a week's stay in dome, a visit to Vesuvius, glimpses of Vence, an exploration of Athens, and conclud ing with a trip down the Nile to the pyramids and a visit to Jerusalem. The trip was not to be merely one of pleasure, A stenographer was to have accompanied the Senator, and the observations, jotted down ipon the spot, would have reappeared first in the form of a lecture and then as a book of travels. Every preparation had been made for the journey, and the extended notice which it had received in the newspapers was giving the future lecturer a large amount of free advertising.

## Calvinism and Pestilence. Andrew D. White, in Popular Science Monthly.

The old view of pestilence had also its full course in Calvinistic Scotland-the only difference being that, while in Roman Catholic countries relief was sought by fetiches, gifts, processions, exoreisms, and works of expiation, promoted by priests; in Scotland, after the reformation, it was sought in fast-days established by Presbyterian elders. Accounts of the filthiness of Scotch cities and villages, as well as of ordinary dwellings, down to a period well within this century, seem monstrous. All that in these days is swept into the sewers was in those allowed to remain around the houses or thrown into the streets. The old theological theory that "vain is the man. checked scientific and paralyzed sanitary result was natural: tween the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries thirty notable epidemics swept the country, and some of them carried of multitudes; but as a rule these never suggested sanitary improvement; they were called "visitations," attributed to divine wrath against human sin, and the work of the authorities was to announce the particular sin concerned, and to decial against it. Amazing theories were thus propounded—theories which led to spasms of severity; and, in some of these, offenses generally punished much less severely were visited with death. Every pulpit interpreted the ways of God to man in such as rather to increase than to diminish the pestilence. The effect of thus seeking supernatural causes rather than natural may be seen in such facts as the death by plague of one-fourth of the whole population of the city of Perth in a single year of the fifteenth century; other towns suffering similarly both then and afterward.

# Cost of the Pension System.

New York Press. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary f the Interior Department, is in the city. He has supervision of the appeals from the Pension Bureau, and in talking about the Democratic assault on pensions and the cost of the pension system to the country, he said: "I think General Raum's article pensions and patriotism in the North American Review covers every in the pension controversy, leaves no ground for further attacks of the Democrats. It is especially strong where he shows that the government during the war was obliged to place itself under two kinds of obligations. one too those who furnished money to carry on the war, the other to those who risked their lives to save the Union, and that while, in 1865, with a population of only 85,000,000 of people, we were paying \$151,500,000 as interest charge upon the public debt, we paid for pensions only \$8,500,000, the aggregate charge of the country for these two items being \$160,000,000 a year, pensioners will cost the government this year \$116,-000,000; the interest charge will be only \$36,500,000, or a total of \$152,500,000, and our population to-day is 63,000,000. The annual expense in pensions and interest is, therefore, only about one-half per capits what it was at the close of the war. The soldier who risked his life for the country is entitled to the government's full consideration for that risk, and having waited until the capitalists who furnished money to the government have been paid, there is no excase now for not redeeming the pledges that were made to him when he enlisted."

Was Born in the White House.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle Mrs. E. Wilcox, now a clerk in the Treasure Department at Washington, was born in the White House during the term her great-uncle, Andrew Jackson, was President. Her father, Major Donaldson, was the President's private secretary, and her mother was mistress of the White House. She was christened in the East Room, General Jackson and Mr Van Buren being her sponsors. Her father was minister to Prussis and was a caudidate for Vice-president on the Filmore ticket. Her husband was Colonel Wilcox, a member of Congress from Mississippi, who died a member of the Confederate Congress.

# It Was the Farmer's Opportunity.

If the farmer is the wise and far-seeing person necessary in one who would regulate